Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME I.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1829. [NUMBER 32.

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Bombay, 12th September, 1829.

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Gazette Office, 12th September, 1829

BOMBAY.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. T. Stalke, Infantry.
Ensign W Cormack, Infantry.
Assistant Surgeon Lush.
Capt. Paul, 3d Light Cavalry.
Asst Surgeon John Bourchier, M. D.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. J. G. Gordon, 19th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Sept. 9th.—The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Ship Benares, S. B. Haines Esq. Commander, from Persian Gulph, 26th Augt.

Ship Sulimany, Robt. Wemys Master, from China, 21st June and Angier 12 August.

10.—Ship Isabella (Free Trader), W. Bouchier Master from London, left Portsmouth May 17th and Madeira 4th June,

Departures.

9th.—Barque Hamoody, Esmaljee Yacoobjee Nacqudah.

13th.—The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Palinurus, Robert Moresby Esq Acting Commander to Red Sea.

—Brig Neptune (Free Trader) W. Wittleton Master, to Clyde.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that the Hon'ble SIR JAMES DEWAR, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM SEYMOUR, Knight, one of the Puisne Judges of the same Court, have this day taken the Oaths and their Seats under the usual salutes.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Courier Extra, Sept. 11.

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Late on Thursday Evening the ship *Isabella* Captain BOUCHIER was signalized, she left Portsmouth on the 17th of May and Madeira the 4th of June.—The following is a List of her Passengers.—

Lady Seymour; Mrs. Major Stewart; Mrs. Norris; Mrs. Forster; Miss Stewart; Miss Babington; Sir William Seymour; Mr. Norris; Captain Paul, 3rd Lt. Cavalry; Lieut. Forster, Engineers; Docter Bouchier; Mr. Valiant, Cadet; Mr. LeMessurier, Barrister; Mr. Hopwood, and Mr. Wilde.

This Ship it will be seen has had the honor of bringing out our New Judge, who together with SIR JAMES DEWAR was sworn in yesterday. We may therefore now congratulate our readers upon the Judicial Bench of Bombay being full.—

The Question of the Court's power to issue Writs of Habeas Corpus addressed to Natives not in the service of the Company without the Island, has been argued before the Privy Council by Mr. DENHAM and Mr. ALDERSON for the jurisdiction *instructed by the Solicitor* to the Treasury, and Mr. BOSANQUET and Mr. SPANKIE for the Company. The Privy Council has determined against the Court.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

AUGUST 25th.—H. M. Ship Comet, Captain A. Sandilands, from Trincomallie.

27th.—H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville, Captain Charles Shea, from London, left the Downs the 13th of May.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville. For Madras.—Mrs. M Gray, Miss A. C. Bell, Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, Major Mountain, Captain Shele, Lieut. W. Gray, Mr. James Kellie, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. P. Ogilvie, G. Glaissett, and E. Norman, Cadets.

For Bengal.—Mrs. C. Higgins, Mrs. J. Sutherland, Miss A. C. Inglis, Lieutenant J. Bartleman, Mr. J. Bowring, Mr. J Inglis, Mr. R. Thomas, and Mr. J. Garrard.—(Mrs. M. Bartleman, died at Sea, 5th July)

28th.—Ship Roxburgh Castle, Captain G. Denny, from Portsmouth the 1st June.

Per Ship Roxburgh Castle.—Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Hankins and Child, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Dickon, Mrs. Woodford, Mrs. Hill, Miss Lowis, Miss Nilles, Miss Tombs, Miss McDonald, Mr. Eden, C. S. Colonel Hankins, Dr. Woodford, Dr. Edmonds, Captain Bird, Lieutenant Panton, Lieutenant Milne, Lieutenant Dickson, Messrs. Coman, Hewart, Austin, Comie, Duncan, and Daniel, Master Bruce, Daviott, and Essai,—*Servants*:—Mrs. Pratt and Child, Mr. Hayley, Mr. McCall, and Mrs. Haydiman, 3 Ayahs and 2 Native Servants.

--- 29th, Ship Sir Edward Paget, Captain J. Campbell, from London 21st April.

PASSENGERS *for Madras.*—Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Faunel, Mrs. Goodall, Miss Pringle, Miss Campbell; Captain Moss, 41st Regt.; Captain Grant, Lieutenant Faunel, Lieutenant Hill, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Goodall, Mr, Boulderson, Mr. C. Gordan, and Mr. Hair.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Hay and Servant, Miss Tate, Miss Ford, three Misses Leslie; Captain Helton, Mr. May, Mr. Guire, and Mrs. Campbell.

--- Do. Ship Sultan, Capt. T. Mitchell, from Bombay 16th August.

PASSENGER.—A. S. Apcar, Esq. for Calcutta.

--- 30th, Ship Exmouth, Captain R. Graham, from Bombay 16th August,

PASSENGERS.—Mrs Graham, Mrs Eycoob, Miss Eycoob, Miss F. Eycoob, Miss E. Eycoob, Miss M. Eycoob, Miss C. Eycoob Miss Bates, six Persians, one Female and four Male Servants

— 31st, H. C. Ship Hastings, Captain G Laughton, from Masulipatam 26th August.

PASSENGERS.—Captain Taylor, and Alcock, Lieutenants Simpson, and Byarr, 12 Europeans, 2 Women and 1 Child.

--- Do. Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain H. Potter, from Rangoon 26th July.

PASSENGERS.—Captain S. Gover, and 3 Burmese.

Departures.

AUGUST 25th.—H. C. Ship Minerva, Captain Probyn, for Calcutta.

Do. 26th.—Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. W. Phillips, for Penang and China.

Do.—H C Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan, for Masulipatam.

Passengers by the H. C. Cruizer Ernaad.—Ensigns Stewart, Dundas, Beachraft, Phillips, Littlehales and Assistant Surgeon Wright.

--- 28th, Ship Hydrose, Captain J. M. De Reys, for Penang, Singapore and Siam.

--- 29th, H M. Ship Comet, Captain A. Sandilands, for Penang.

--- Do. Brig Hope, Captain G. Baker, for Rangoon and Moulmien.

--- 30th, Ship L'Aimable Creole, Captain Lacroix, for Bourbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Birth.

At Quilon, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Plowden, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival yesterday of the H. C. S. *Thomas Grenville*, Captain Shea, from London the 13th May.

Passengers for Madras.—Mrs. M. Gray, Miss A. C. Bell; Lieut. Col. Jackson, Major Moantain, Captain Shele; Lieut. W. Gray; Messrs. P. Ogilvie, G. Glassett, and E. Norman, Cadets; Mr. James Kellie, Assistant Surgeon.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. C. Higgins, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Bettleman, died at Sea; Miss A Inglis; Lieutenant J. Bartleman; Messrs. S. Bowring, J. Inglis, R. Thomas and J. Garrard.

During the night or early this morning, the Ship *Roxburgh Castle*, Captain G. Denny from Portsmouth 1st June, anchored in the Roads.

Passengers by the Roxburgh Castle.—Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Eden, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Hawkins and Child, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Woodford; Misses Lewis, Nilles, Tombs, and McDonald, Mr. Eden, C. S. Colonel Hawkins, Dr. Woodford, Edmounds, Capt. Bird, Lieut. Panton, Milne, and Dickson; Messrs. Coman, Cameron, Heward, Austin, Duncan, and Daniel; Masters Bruce Daviott, and Essai; Servants, Mrs. Pratt and Child, Mrs. Hayley, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Haydin, 3 Ayahs, and 2 Native Servants.

The Roxburgh Castle has made a remarkably quick passage having completed it in 88 days. By this opportunity we have received our usual files to the end of May, and we hasten to lay before our readers a precis of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, and an Abstract of the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament from the 12th to the 30th May.

Parliament, it was supposed would be prorogued about the middle of June.

Chief Justice BEST has retired from the Common Pleas, and it is said, is to be created a Peer by the title of Lord Wynsford, and to be Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.

Sir N. TINDAL succeeds as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir JAMES SCARLETT was appointed Attorney General, and,

Mr. SUGDEN it was supposed would fill the Office of Solicitor General, vacated by Sir Nicholas Tindal.

We regret to announce the Death of General LORD HARRIS, G. C. B.

DEATH OF LORD HARRIS.
(*From a respectable Correspondent.*)

The late Lord Harris, G. C. B. Governor of Dumbarton Castle, and Colonel of the 73d regiment, was born in the year 1746. At an early age he entered the Army, and served during the American war, where he was dangerously wounded at Bunker's Hill. He afterwards acted as Military Secretary to the late Sir William Meadows, during his Government in India. On his second return to India, his distinguished Military talents pointed him out to the discriminating eye of Lord Wellesley as the fittest person to command the Army against the formidable power of Tippoo Saib in the year 1797. He achieved the conquest of Seringapatam, by which the rich country of Mysore was added to the British possessions. For this splendid exploit he was raised to the English Peerage, by the tittle of Baron Harris of Seringapatam. During the latter years of his life he lived in dignified retirement at his seat in Kent, beloved and respected by all around him. He was remarkable for his clear understanding, his unaffected bravery, his kind disposition and simple manners. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Honourable William George Harris, a Major General in the Army. Besides him he has left one son and several daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Right Honorable Stephen Lushington the present Governor of Madras.—*The Times, May 25.*

It is stated that Sir David Baird will shortly be created a Peer.

Nearly £50,000 has been subscribed towards the rebuilding York Minister.

Mr. O'Connel attempted to take his seat in the House of Commons on the 15th of May, but on his refusing to take the old Oath of Supremacy as objectionable in many points, his right was declared void, and a new writ issued for the election of a representative for the County of Clare. Farther particulars may be gleaned from our Parliamentary Intelligence.

Mr. O'Connell has drawn up an address to the freeholders of Clare, announcing his intention of becoming a candidate for the now vacant seat of that County. Lord Mount-Charles (son of the Marquis of Conyngham) is expected to oppose him, and his friends are trying their strength by an active canvass—A Dublin corspondent mentions that 40,000l. is the present amount of the subscription to the O'Connell fund.

The votes of the Irish representatives on the question that Mr. O'Connell be permitted to take his seat, were in the following proportion:—For, 27; against, 24; absent, 47; Wexford (vacant), 1; Member for Clare could not vote, 4; total, 100.

We understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is about to return to England, and, at the express desire of his Majesty, will be appointed to the situation of Commander-in-Chief.—*Morning Journal.*

The Lord Mayor had invited the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres, to dine with him on the 5th of June.

The accounts from London of the 30th mention that loud complaints are made by the mercantile interest in the city, at least by all persons connected with the Mediterranean trade, respecting the conduct of the Russian Squadron employed in blockading the Dardanelles, towards British Merchantmen. The conduct of the Russian Officers in examining two Ships, the *Charlotte Wylie*, and the *Columbine*, is particularly dwelt upon. Chests and Boxes are said to have been broken open, and bales of manufactured goods wantonly ripped up. The acts complained of are not

easily avoided in cases of blockade, but unfortunately they tend to increase an irritation for which there are also political grounds. It appears that the French and British Cabinets are equally dissatisfied at the proceedings of Russia in the Mediterranean.

A remarkable feature in our Domestic Intelligence is the number of calamitious fires which have recently occurred. The Sun Tavern and several noted Houses in Shire Lane were destroyed. On the following Thurday a fire broke out in the House of a Mrs. Usher, a Tallow Chandler in Fenchurch Street, which destroyed the premises, and Mrs. Usher and an infant child perished. The servant maid and two children were saved by the activity of the neighbours and the firemen. A week after, on Thursday May 21st, a fire attended with a still more dreadful loss of life took place at the house of Mr. Pick, a furniture Broker in the London road. The House was rapidly burned to the ground, and of seven inmates Mr. Pick was the only one, his wife, a child aged three years, a girl of eighteen and three other females lost their lives. On Sunday afternoon (May 24th) an extensive floor cloth manufactory belonging to Messrs. Downing was burned down. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire by a discarded workman. The loss is estimated at £30,000. Several other fires in different parts of the town might be enumerated ; but we shall conclude by noticing the destruction of the Royal Bazar in Oxford-street which was burned down on Wednesday the 27th. By this accident many of the industrious Stall-keepers are ruined.

On the morning of Thursday the 14th, a woman of the town was found murdered in a public road near Kensington. She had been stabbed to the heart with a knife. A young man named Birmingham the servant of an officer in Kensington Barracks is committed on suspicion of being the murderer.

The Weavers of Spitalfields still continue in a state of distress and disorder. Various aggressions have been committed by them and many of them are in custody,

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There was a meeting of the Pitt Club on the 28th. The Dinner took place at Merchant Taylor's Hall, the Earl of Harewood in the Chair. From 250 to 300 Noblemen and Gentlemen were present. The chairman's speeches in prefacing the different toasts occupy by far the greater part of the report of the proceedings. He was no friend of a recent measure, but as it had been carried it was now the duty of all persons to obey the Law. He stated that letters had been received from the Duke Wellington and Lord Bathurst, who declined attending in consequence of public business and other engagements. The Duke wrote that sometime ago he had received a letter informing him that there was to be no anniversary this year. Under the impression that this information was correct he had formed his engagements. Lord Eldon was almost the only other Speaker. He concurred with the Noble Chairman as to the duty of obeying the Laws ; but declared his adherence to the principles given way to expediency. When the health of His Majesty's Ministers was given a contest of applause and hisses took place. Upon the whole the spirit of this Meeting was not so high as on former occasions. When the Chairman rose to leave the Table. Sir Charles Wetherell was loudly called for ; but the Learned Gentleman was not present at the time.

It was singular that the King had a Grand Dress dinner party on the same day. This seemed to be considered by some of the zealous Members of the Club as particularly ungracious.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Foreign Intelligence is not of much importance ; but there is a threatening aspect in the relations between France, England and Russia, which may soon, perhaps, unfortunately give a deeper interest to this branch of our intelligence. The Cabinets of France and Great Britain are understood to be agreed on general principles with respect to the War in the East and in particular on the necessity of opposing the ambitious spirit of Russia. It has indeed, been intimated to the latter power that she must not attempt to establish any blockade in the Mediterranean except at the entrance of the Dardanalles. This point it appears has not yet been completely acceded to by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, and accordingly considerable apprehension of a conflict occurring between the British and Russian Fleets had for sometime prevailed.

Several accounts of Military operations in Bulgaria, which may be regarded as the commencement of a very active campaign between the Turks and the Russians in that quarter appear in the Foreign Journals ; but as yet, no accounts of any general action or important affairs has yet been received.

The Porte is making great exertions to re-inforce the army under the Grand Visier and on the other hand, the Emperor Nicholas is said to have ordered a fresh levy of an army of 100,000 men.

It is stated in the German Papers that a formidable expedition is fitting out in the Russian Ports in the Black Sea which it is intended to land in the Ottoman territory on the Asiatic side, The Sultan has ordered great preparations to be made to meet the threatened attack.

According to the latest accounts from the great Theatre of War there has already been much hard fighting in the neighbourhood of Shoumla. The effect of the European Discipline introduced among the Turkish troops, now begins to be felt by their opponents.

In consequence of the refusal of the Duke de Laval Montmorency to accept the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Count Portales has been appointed to that office in the Parisian Cabinet, Nevertheless, the French Ministry is still in a very unsettled state.

Bolivar has succeeded in suppressing the Civil War in Columbia, and it is said that the Peruvian Army has been repulsed and obliged to retreat.

It was reported that Don Miguel had adopted a more moderate course of Government ; but the belief of this change did not long continue. By intelligence from Oporto dated the 8th of May it appears that on the preceding day ten persons of distinction had been selected from the Prisoners confined in that City, and executed.

The Atlas of the 24th May says, the excesses of the Portuguese government continue unabated ; although, like that Indian sect that pour milk upon the wounds of their victims in the moments of torture, DON MIGUEL affects to alleviate the miseries he inflicts, by a royal order, declaring that anonymous accusation, shall no longer be made the ground of judicial proceedings. Like the rest of his pledges, however, this has been violated. Executions for unproved offences are the only practical evidences he has yet furnished of his merciful disposition to his people.

The Queen of Spain died on the 17th of May. The beloved Ferdinand is thus for a third time, a Widower.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

On Tuesday May 12th, petitions from several places praying for Free Trade with India were presented to both Houses, in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Calthorpe, and in the Commons by Mr. Huskisson and others. The Marquis of Lansdowne abstained from giving any opinion o his own on this occasion. He felt the great importance of the question and wished to obtain further information on it. Neither did he mean to press for any opinion on the part of his Majesty's Government. He hoped, indeed that Ministers would not be rash in pronouncing their opinion. One thing, however, he now wished to know, namely, what was the opinion of his Majesty's Government as to the course which ought to be pursued in the preliminary enquiry which must take place before the House came to a final decision on the question. Would a Committee be thought advisable ? At present he gave notice that he would not let the Session expire without moving for documents calculated to throw light on the subject. Lord Ellenborough said that since he had been appointed to the office he at present filled, his attention had been particularly devoted to this question. He had taken means to obtain the fullest information on the subject. He was not however, yet prepared to state in what manner his Majesty's Government would propose, to conduct the preliminary enquiry.

Mr. HUSKISON stated the nature of the Petitions and recapitulated the grounds on which they prayed for the existing restrictions on Trade with India and China. In the course of his speech he adverted to the examinations which took place previously to the last renewal of the Company's Charter. He reminded the House that men of great talent and extensive acquaintance with India had stated it to be their opinion that the existing Trade with India could not, by any means, be encreased. Experience had proved this opinion to be erroneous, and it might therefore, be inferred that the present restricted Trade might be greatly encreased. Mr. Baring thought that the India Company ought to concur with the Government in introducing a Bill for allowing British Shipping to participate in the Trade between England and China.

Mr. ASTELL did not choose to compromise himself, before the general discussion came on, by giving any decided answer to the suggestion of Mr. Baring. With regard to the private trade with India it had disappointed the expectations originally formed respecting it. Scarcely any encrease had taken place since 1815.

On Thursday May 11th, Mr. W. Whitmore brought forword the motion of which he had given notice for extending the Free Trade with India and for opening the Trade with China. It would be impossible within the limits of a precis of this kind to follow the details into which the Hon. Gentleman entered in support of his motion. He referred with much minuteness to official documents to shew that since the monopoly of the East India Company had been broken in upon the Trade had gradually flourished, notwithstanding the embarrassments with which private enterprize was clogged. He argued that if these embarrassments were removed altogether, the Trade would be greatly encreased. On the same grounds he contended that great advantages would be derived from throwing open the Trade with China. He concluded by moving that a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the Trade between Great Britain, the East Indies and China. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it would be impossible at the present period of the Session to commence an enquiry with the hope of any beneficial result. It was the intention of Mr. Peel before the Session closed to move for certain documentary evidence on the subject, and next Session Government would be prepared to propose an enquiry in a way likely to prove full and effectual. A discussion of considerable length followed in the course of which, Mr. Astell observed that no advantage had been derived from opening the Trade with India in 1813. He was confident that the result of the enquiry would be to convince the country that the administration of the Indian Government was not so defective as it had been represented. The business terminated by Mr. Whitmore withdrawing his motion.

On Friday May 15th, Mr. O'Connell made his long expected attempt to take his seat, as Representative of the County of Clare in the House of Commons. On that day the Speaker immediately after taking the Chair, enquired in the usual manner whether there was any Member to be sworn. O'Connell, introduced by Lords Ebrington and Duncannon immediately came forward to the table of the House. After some conversation in an under tone between O'Connell and the Clerks the Speaker informed the House that the Member for Clare desired to take the Oath prescribed for Roman Catholics by the late Act. This in his opinion could not be complied with as the Hon. Gentleman had been returned before that Act came into operation. It was for the House to decide this point. In the mean time Mr. O'Connell must withdraw. Mr. O'Connell withdrew accordingly. Mr. Brougham then rose and stated several precedents of Members who refused to take the Oaths, having been allowed to state the grounds of their refusal at the table, Mr. Peel was of opinion that Mr. O'Connell was not entitled to be heard, Mr. C. Wynn thought that the precedents were in favour of the Hon. Gentleman being heard. After some further conversation on this point it was agreed to postpone the debate on the question till Monday the 18th.

On Monday, Mr. PEEL admitted that Mr. O'Connell ought to be heard, but thought it would be proper to hear him at the Bar and not at the Table, which arrangement would prevent the raising of any question as to penalties. Mr. Brougham consented to this proposal, and Mr. O'Connell addressed the House in an able speech. He claimed in the first place the right to sit and vote without taking Oaths at all by virtue of the Union Act ; secondly, he claimed, under the Relief Bill to sit and vote without taking the Oath of Supremacy, and finally he claimed, under the positive enactments of the Relief Bill to sit and vote without taking any other Oath than that mentioned in the Relief Bill itself. The Solicitor General, after stating in reply the Disfranchisement Bill was to be looked upon as the price paid for the new privilege, and that, therefore, it would be but consistent that those only who come in under the new state of things should reap the privilege for which the price had been paid, moved " That Mr. O'Connell having been returned before the passing of the Act for the Relief of the Roman Catholics, is not entitled to sit or vote unless he first take the Oath of Supremacy." Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Sugden, Mr. Doherty Mr. Peel and others supported the motion of the Solicitor General : Mr. G. Lamb, Mr. Wynn Mr. M. Fitzgerald and Mr. Brougham took the other side.

The House divided, when there appeared for the Solicitor General's Motion 190. Against 116 Majority 74.

On Tuesday Mr. O'Connel was called to the Bar when the Speaker informed him of the determination of the House, and asked if he would take the Oath. Upon his refusing to do so he was ordered to withdraw, when a debate arose on the Solicitor General moving for a new writ for the County of Clare, which was adjourned to Thursday May 21st.

On Thursday the discussion was resumed when the Motion of the Solicitor General was carried without a division. In the course of the debate Mr. Peel took occasion to observe that a great improvement had been effected in the state of feeling in Ireland since the passing of the late Bill. Mr. Spring Rice in consequence of the decision of the House moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Roman Catholic Relief Act, but after some conversation, was induced to withdraw his motion.

On Tuesday the 16th, Mr. Hume, with the view of substituting a fixed duty for the present duties on Grain imported, moved that the House resolve into a Committee on the Corn Laws. The Motion was negatived by a Majority of 154 to 12.

On Wednesday May 20th, the Lord Advocate of Scotland presented a Petition to the House of Commons on a curious subject. It stated that a MS. entitled " The Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland," and which contained the early records of the Church, had before the Revolution been entrusted for safety to the care of various individuals. It at last, after the Revolution fell into the hands of a Mr. Campbell, an Episcopal Clergyman, who refused to restore it to the General Assembly except on very unreasonable terms, which were rejected. This person gave the Manuscript to Sion College. Application had been made to the College for the Manuscript, or permission to copy it, both of which requests were refused. The General Assembly, therefore, now applied to Parliament. On the preceding day (Tuesday) a similar petition had been presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Haddington, when the Bishop of London observed that under the considerations on which the College had received the work, a copy could not be granted. This affair, however, having excited much attention, the College is understood to have yielded the point.

On Friday May 22d, the annual grant to the College of Maynooth was opposed by the Lord Mandeville and others ; but was carried by 14 to 104.

On the same day, was passed the Bill called the Sinking Fund Bill, but which, Mr. Hume said was improperly so named, as it did not contain a word about a Sinking Fund, and was, in fact, a departure from that of Mr. Pitt.

On Monday May 25th, the House of Lords took into consideration the Petition of the city of London against the order of their Lordships for the production of an account of the City Revenue in order to see how far the funds of the Corporation were applicable to London Bridge. Counsel was allowed to be heard for the city, but interdicted from advancing any argument against the privilege of the House to make the order in question. After hearing Mr. Harrison the House persisted in the Order and further ordered that the accounts be produced forthwith.

On Tuesday the 26th, the Earl of Carnarvon in presenting a Petition from Birmingham made a long speech against the suppression of small Notes ; but the Duke of Wellington's reply left no doubt of the determination of the Government to abide by the measures which have been adopted for the restoration of a metallic currency.

On Monday the 25th, the House of Commons went into a Committee on the [illegible] Duties. Mr. C. Grant strongly recommended a reduction of the duty on West India Sugar and an equalization of the duties on West India and East India Sugar. This would be a great benefit to the poor and the consumption would benefit the revenue. He moved that the duty on West India Sugar be reduced 7s. the cwt. and on East India Sugar 12s. the cwt. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion on the ground that it is at present, impossible to make a reduction large enough to cause any material encrease of consumption. The loss to the Revenue by the proposed reduction would be £500,000. Mr. Bright and Mr. Bernal objected to any equalization of East and West India Sugar Duties until a Free Trade should be granted to the West Indies. Mr. Woolryche Whitmore, Mr. Trant and Mr. Huskisson, argued for the reduction ; but after a conversation of some length Mr. C. Grant's proposition was negatived by a majority of 98 to 60.

On the same day a long debate arose on the order of the day for going into a Committee on the land Revenue Bill. Colonel Davis, after dwelling on the expence incurred by the rebuilding of Buckingham House, brought forward a charge of fraud in the valuation of Crown Leases against Mr. Nash, the Architect. He stated that a Mr. Edwards, a friend of Mr. Nash, had applied for a lease of ground near Suffolk Street. The ground was valued by Mr. Nash and as Edwards did not come forward to fulfil his agreement, Mr. Nash said he would take the ground himself, to which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests acceded. Nash afterwards sold the lease at a high profit. There was another charge respecting ground in the Regent's Park. Colonel Davis gave notice that he would move for a Committee to enquire into these matters. Several Members vindicated the character of Mr. Nash & with a view to his justification expressed themselves to be no less desirous for a Committee than Colonel Davis. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that [illegible] was known [illegible] connected with Mr. Nash the valuation of [illegible] Surveyor was required. [illegible] was then called in and it was on his [illegible] Mr. Shaw [illegible] ases were sold.

On Wednesday the 27th Colonel Davis returned to this subject, asserted the respectability of the information on which he acted and moved for the Committee on which he had given notice. After a good deal of conversation, no opposition to the motion being made, the Committee was appointed.

A Bill for regulating the Court of Chancery, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, which had passed the Lords and some progress in the Commons was on Monday the 25th withdrawn by Mr. Peel until next Session.

Nothing of much importance occurred in Parliament on the 28th. It may be mentioned, however, that the appropriation clause was introduced into the Exchequer Bills a circumstance which indicates the approching close of the Session.—*Gov. Gaz. Extra. Aug.* 28.

In compliance with the invitation contained in the Gazette of Thursday last, the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Naval Services assembled at the Banquetting Room at about 6 o'clock on Friday morning for the purpose of doing honor

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to the delivery of a letter from His Majesty, and another letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors to His Highness the *Naib-it Mookhthar* of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

We observed The Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Honorable JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. and the Honorable CHARLES HARRIS, Esq. among the Company present, as well as Captain SANDILANDS, of His Majesty's Ship *Comet*, and several Naval Officers.

The Troops marched into the Government Gardens at an early hour, and the following Extracts from Garrison Orders with which we have been favored will shew the disposition of the Troops, and convey an idea of the nature of the Ceremony.

Extract from Garrison Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated Fort St. George, 27th August 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor will deliver a letter to-morrow morning from His Majesty the King of Great Britain, to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on which occasion, the following orders are to be observed.

A Detail of Horse Artillery, and the Golandauze Battalion from the Mount, will be drawn up in the compound of the Palace of Chepauk, according to orders which will be communicated to the Officer Commanding the Party. The Horse Artillery will be provided with 6 Field Pieces, for the purpose of firing the Salute.

His Majesty's 26th Regiment,
Twenty-third Regiment Light Infantry,
Second Regiment Native Infantry,
Fourth Regiment Native Infantry,
Forty-sixth Regiment Native Infantry, and the Band, will assemble at ½ past 5 in Review order, in open Column, and facing towards the South, on between the Wallajah, and Governdges, from whence they will proceed, Street leading from the Triplicane Government Gardens, to the Inthe Palace of Chepauk, in the ordetailed.

The Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 26th Regiment, with the Regimental Colour, and the Garrison Band, will precede the Carriage in which His Majesty's Letter is carried.

The Troops will be provided with three rounds of Blunt Ammunition.

Colonel OGLANDER to Command.

As the Letter passes, the Troops to "Present Arms," upon its delivery, the Horse Artillery will fire a Royal Salute which is to be followed by a similar one from the Saluting Battery, and answered by the Field Pieces at Chepauk.

The above Salutes to be repeated in the same order of succession, after the Letter, and the Translation of it, shall have been read by the Chief Secretary, and Persian Translator to Government.

In conclusion, the Troops to fire three Volleys by Corps in succession from the right, and to return to their encampment and Barracks.

Dry Batta will be drawn for the Troops employed on this occasion.

(A True Extract.)
(Signed) J. HARRIS,
Town Major.

Extract from Garrison After Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor, dated Fort St. George, 27th August 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor will also to-morrow morning deliver a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on the delivery of which a Salute of nineteen guns will be fired from the Horse Artillery to be followed by a similar one from the Saluting Battery and answered by the Field Pieces at Chepauk.

The above Salute to be repeated in the same order of succession after the Letter and Translation of it shall have been read by the Chief Secretary and Persian Translator to Government.

(A true Extract.)
(Signed) J. HARRIS.
Town Major.

The Letters were placed on the crimson velvet cushion of a Howdah of the same material carried by an Elephant magnificent trappings which was Nabob for the especial purpose of the Letters.

The Elephant moved at a slow and stately pace, preceded by the Garrison Band and the Grenadier Company of the 26th Regiment and on its arrival at Chepauk the Letters were taken out of the Howdah and carried by the Chief Secretary to the Musnud where they were deposited for a short time, while the Right Honorable the Governor and the NAIB-E-MOOKHTAR were seated conversing on a Couch on the left hand. After a short pause the Governor rose and delivered His Majesty's letter to His Highness who advancing requested the Chief Secretary to read it. The Chief Secretary accordingly, mounting upon an Ottoman covered with crimson velvet over which a Canopy of the same rich material was extended read the original Letter—A translation in Persian, was then read for the satisfaction of His Highness and Court by the Governor's Private Secretary and Salutes as directed in the Order above inserted were fired. H. M. Ship *Comet* also fired a Royal salute.

The Honorable Company's Letter was then read in English and Persian in the same manner and Salutes of 19 guns were fired, after which the Right Honorable the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Commander in Chief respectively congratulated His Highness on this happy occasion. The whole party were then invited by His Highness to a breakfast which was elegantly laid out for 350 persons and after breakfast His Highness distributed Attar and Pan to the whole assembly.

The Flag Staff, and the Shipping in the Roads were decorated during the whole day with the Colours of all Nations.

The Ceremony went of without a single accident, and with the greatest eclat.

The *Morning Post* of the 30th of May states on the authority of private letters from Jassy, of the 8th of May, that all accounts from the Theatre of War agree in stating that very sanguinary actions have taken place at Silistria and in the environs of Schumla, where the Turks have displayed unparalleled valour, and fought with a desperation bordering on frenzy. Their enthusiasm is excited to the highest degree; and since they have been disciplined in the European manner, their corps of infantry have on several occasions performed evolutions which would do honour to the tactics of an experienced army, and which prove that their operations are directed by able Chiefs. In the midst of these innovations, which are attended with so much success, the ancient usages which may encourage the soldier are not neglected, Dervises appear at the head of the troops, and recite prayers, and sing hymns, which the Turkish soldiers repeat, while they animate each other; and when their fanaticism is thus excited they rush to the combat like madmen, uttering dreadful cries. The number of Turkish troops increases daily, and is at least equal to that of the Russians.

The letters from the frontiers of Moldavia, of 10th May, confirm the taking of Balorick, a little fortress between Varna and Kavarna, by the Turks, and do not contradict the capture of Szeboli by the troops of Hussein Pacha.

Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Adam K. C. B. will be appointed Colonel of the 73d Regiment of Foot, vice General Lord Harris, G. C. B. deceased.

General Lord Lynedock. G. C. B. will be appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle, vice Lord Harris, deceased.

On the 29th of May a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Honorable Company's Forces at Bombay.

Mr. Brougham, we understand, was offered the situation of Solicitor-General, but he declined it in favour of the Rolls, to which he looks forward, and to which he considers he has a just claim at the first vacancy. Mr. Sugden is to be Solicitor General.—*Morning Post.*

On the 29th May Hanover Square Rooms, were thrown open as a Bazar for the benefit of the Spanish Refugees and the standings was occupied by the most distinguished of the female Aristocracy of England who acted as shopkeepers for the sale of those wares which they themselves had manufactured. The Rooms were crowded by fashionables throughout the day, who seemed to vie with each other in furthering the benevolent object.

The report of St. Paul's being in a dilapidated or precarious state appears to be unfounded. It has been examined, and the Cathedral is stated to be as sound and firm in all its parts as when Sir Christopher Wren completed it, little more than a century ago.—*The Chronicle, June* 1.—*Madras Govt. Gaz.*—*Aug.* 31,

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

AUGUST 17.—Brig Cecelia, D. Cordoza, from [illegible]ras 25th July and Pondicherry 10th August.
Brig Betsy, A. D. Barclay, from Liver[illegible]16th December, Cape, Mauritius, and Ma[illegible]h August.
[illegible]hip Competitor, J. Stewart, put back [illegible] for repairs.
[illegible]ST 21ST.---The French Ship *La Calcutta*, [illegible]el from Bordeaux 21st April, Pondicherry and Madras date not mentioned.

Departures.

AUGUST 20.—The English Bark Sir John Reid, A. Haig, for Mauritius.
The English Ship John, B. Freeman, for London via Bourbon.
The French Ship Vaillant, J. Morin, for Bourbon.
The undermentioned vessels gone to sea from Saugor; viz.
August 15. H. C. Ship Duke of York.
August 18. Lady Hannah Ellice, and Athalie, (French.)
AUGUST 20th.—The English Ship Royal Admiral, A. Wilson, for London via Mauritius.
AUGUST 21ST.---The English Ship *Donna Carmelita*, C, Gray, for Straits and China.
The English Ship *John Adam*, P. Butler, for Persian Gulph.
The English Ship *La Belle Atliance*, T, Francis for Isle of France.
The English Brig *William Young*, R, K, Reynolds, for Sydney,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Calcutta, on the 7th August, the Lady of Captain Daniel Cordozo, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th August, the Wife of Henry Henderson, Esq. of a Son.

At Mozufferpoor, Tirhoot, on the 9th August, the Lady of James Cowley Brown, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

Marriage.

At Calcutta, on Thursday the 20th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Lieutenant J. Bracken, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to Louisa, fourth daughter of Herbert Compton, Esq.

At Dum-Dum, on the 20th August, by the Revd. Dr. Brown, Cornet George Buist, 10th Light Cavalry, to Isabella, daughter of Captain Thos. Masson, St. Andrews.

Death.

At Juanpore, on the 7th August, Hannah, the Lady of T. D. Martin, Esq. of the 28th Native Infantry, aged 21 years and 11th months.

BENGAL HURKARU.---AUGUST 20.

The letter of LUNTULUS will be found well worthy the attention of our readers. It touches upon some points in the recent libel case which escaped us, and places in a striking light the absurdity of that legal fiction, by which libels are indictable as tending to a breach of the peace, while the actual breach itself escapes unscathed.

LUNTULUS is not deceived by his memory. Our learned Chief Justice did, in more than one most eloquent and elaborate speech on the stamp prosecutions, contend against the right of Juries to decide both on the law and the fact; in other words, to return general verdicts; but we believe that his Lordship did make some exception at the libel prosecutions, tho' we are not aware that any authority was cited in support of the distinction.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Whoever has observed the trial of an indictment for libel in our Supreme Court must have been struck with the fact that the business proceeds with the same gravity and solemnity, and the same repetition of things equally remarkable for their truth and novelty, as if the Court possessed exclusive jurisdiction in such cases, and could protect a defendant from being summarily dealt with in a neighbouring Court where the ungowned judges are also the jury, the solicitors, the pursuivants, apparitors, and Sheriffs of their own cause! Notwithstanding the possible intrusion of such awkward considerations, and the consciousness of the vicinity of one, who, as Lord Ellenborough in his confidential letter, is Viceroy over the Court, the thing is got up in Calcutta with all the pomp and circumstance, the learning, and the abilities that attend the representation at Westminster.

This is an age of conversions; sometimes from worse to better, as when the Lord Chancellor confesses that last year he was not thoroughly acquainted with the Statutes affecting Roman Catholics; sometimes from better to worse, as when Sicca Rupees are converted into Sonats and full batta into half batta. There are "reasons and causes," as Sir Hugh Evans says, for all things; but what has induced the Chief Justice to assign to the jury the right of considering the *law* as well as the *fact*, I cannot divine; for if my memory does not deceive me, he argued strenuously against that doctrine at the *Stamp* trials, insisting that the jury should take the law from the bench and confine themselves to the facts in all cases, and making sundry quotations, in support of his statement.

We are told that the indictment was *not* preferred for the purpose of damages, or to soothe Mr. Wight's pain, or alleviate the smart of his wounded feelings, and that "the only question the jury had to decide, was, "is this a libel calculated to provoke a breach of the peace?"

But if Mr. Wight felt no smart from wounded feelings the Jury ought to have concluded that it was not at all calculated to provoke him to commit a breach of the peace; and from general as well as local observation of the theory and practice of lawyers in such cases they ought to have been convinced that *if it had contained* the true inflammatory ingredients, Mr. Wight would *not* have preferred a bill of indictment! No men know better than lawyers when to look into Blackstone, and when to consult Joe Manton; or more nicely discriminate between the fit application of some fathoms of parchment, and an ounce of lead, with fumigation of charcoal and nitre. "If what is here complained of," said the Chief Justice, "*could not have been said without provoking a blow or a tumult* it should not have been written,"—"for a man may be as much irritated with what he reads as with what is spoken of him." Blows and tumults are sometimes necessary to avoid greater evils. It was not by the civilized intercourse of speech that the liberties of England were wrested from tyrants; nor can they be preserved by "compliments, ceremony, court fawning and dissembling." But if there be no difference between speaking and writing! if the law consider the latter the more aggravated mode of provocation, the Jury had the most satisfactory proof that the words in question *might* have been spoken, as they were written, *without* blows or tumult.

But we are a limited society? We live together like the Lacedemonians, eating our broth at the same tables: and every man is liable to meet Mr. Martin the next hour, the next moment, face to face. "In England amidst the great variety of interesting events that are continually passing, men forget the aspersion, and from the vast society persons are less likely to come in contact with each other." Who can be more immersed in interesting events and a vast society than the Duke of Wellington? But did he forget the aspersion in Lord Winchilsea's letter? Did he resort to law? Did the law punish the actual breach of the peace? No. Then prosecutions for libel have no influence whatever in diminishing blows, tumults, duels, but only in gratifying malice. The cases for trial by jury and trial by duel, are totally distinct and dissimilar, and yet the law of libel, criminally considered, rests on the supposition that they are so intimately connected that each trial by jury prevents a trial by duel!

August 19. LENTULUS.

GOV. GAZETTE.—AUG. 20.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Monday night a person having gained admission to the house of Capt. Fuller, of the ship *Fairlie*, in Kyd-street, made an attempt to murder his Steward; and all but succeeded in his daring and diabolical purpose. It appears that having entered the room where the unfortunate individual was asleep he took the Steward's razors from a box, and selecting one from its case, opened the bed curtains at the head of the bed, and commenced cutting his victim's throat; and before the poor man awoke had inflicted a terrible gash on one side of his neck—on first awakening the Steward thought the pain proceeded from rheumatism and turned round when, the miscreant commenced operations on the other side of his throat, this made him aware of the real situation in which he was, he threw up his legs and caught his assailant round the neck—in striving to get free the man cut him on the back of his legs near the ancle-joint so severely that he never can regain the right use of his Foot again. After suffering in this manner the Steward got out of bed and struggled through the room with his assailant, but getting faint from loss of blood he was forced to leave go his hold, when the scoundrel made off. The wounded man then called for assistance, which he had most unaccountably not thought of doing before, and Capt. Fuller and one of his Officers ran down stairs to his aid and found him almost exhausted from the wounds we have already described, and two others, one in the thigh and another in the wrist. Medical aid was quickly procured and every means for his recovery had recourse to. The great loss of blood which the unfortunate man has sustained, has left him in a very doubtful state; and his recovery is the more doubtful from his having only lately been afflicted with a severe illness the effects of which he had not got over.

From a light afforded by a lamp in another room, the Steward could observe that the man had a resemblance to a Musalchie who had been dismissed a short time before for having robbed him; the Police having, in consequence, been put upon the scent, went to his house and found him washing his clothes; but the operation had not proceeded so far as to obliterate marks of blood on them; his body too was still covered, with grease with which natives anoint their bodies when engaged in such enterprises in order to slip the more easily from the hands of those that lay hold of them: the foot marks left in the house and grounds also corresponded to the form of his feet, which are of an unusual form. The man was of course taken into custody, and does not deny that he is guilty.

We have heard no reason alleged for this atrocious attempt. The man perhaps entered the premises with a design of merely robbing the house, but coming on a set of razors and finding the person who had been the means of dismissing him from his place, as he thought fully in his power, he probably gave way to a sudden impulse of revenge.—*John Bull.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 21.

A PATRIOT IN REPLY TO OUR NOTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I feel rather astonished at your Notice of my Patriotism. What can there be offensive "to the Powers" in my proposal. But if you will be in danger of deportation, of course I will never put you in the way of it, by any letter of mine, for sorry should I be to see you a sufferer thro' me. I beg however to say that I fear *no Court Martial* being a Civil man. If however after THE NOTICES for the BENEFIT of *India*, you think my proposal likely as well to trammel the Freedom of the Press as to be the means of fanning the flame of discord, then I say, "let India take its own course. I will have none of't." But do you mean, in saying that "you have been honored with an official communication on the subject," to shew me that the threatening letter you received, was the one that the "*Bengal Herald*" also received! Pray explain.

Your well wisher,
Calcutta, August 16, 1829. A PATRIOT.

We this day publish a letter signed "A PATRIOT" expressing astonishment at our "Notice to Correspondents" of Saturday last which was as follows:—

A PATRIOT'S "*Appeal to the Army*" *would not we fear meet the support he requires and the Head Supreme" of that Army instead of "countenancing" his plan would probably bring* him *to a Court Martial, and recommend* our *transmission. If he doubts, we can convince him; having lately been honoured with an official communication on the subject.*"

Our Correspondent asks us to explain whether "the threatening Letter" we received was the one that the *Bengal Herald* also received. We did not state that we had received any *threatening* letter, our words were "we have lately been honored with an official communication on the subject" and as we have repeatedly been asked its purport we subjoin the document and our reply, that our silence on the subject may not be supposed to arise from improper motives.

[THE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.]
Calcutta 8th August, 1829.

SIR—A letter signed "Common Honesty" published in the "BENGAL HURKARU" and subsequent editorial remarks in justification of that letter have just been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief. His Excellency cannot allow himself to be subjected to the perusal of re-

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marks so deeply affecting the honor and character of the Army, which he has the honor to Command, and desires therefore you will discontinue sending to him the Newspaper edited by you.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,
J. FINCH, *Colonel, Mily. Secy.*

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

[THE EDITOR'S REPLY.]

Calcutta 10th August, 1829.

SIR---I am favoured with your letter conveying to me the desire of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that I should discontinue sending to his Lordship the paper edited by me-- the *Bengal Hurkaru*.

I have received this letter with very deep mortification---a feeling arising not only from the circumstance itself, but from the cause to which I am to attribute it.

I think it due to the Editor of the *Hurkaru* if not to myself, to state for His Lordship's information, that at the time the letter signed COMMON HONESTY was printed in my newspaper, the Editor was alarmingly ill and had been obliged to go down to Saugor for change of air intending to proceed to China for his recovery.*---The whole business of editing and selecting was suddenly thrown on me (in addition to my previous occupations which were already too many for me) and from that day to the present I have been obliged to discharge them, from inability to procure the services of a fit person.

The subsequent defence of my conduct perhaps his Lordship will judge with some indulgence when he adverts to the habitual struggle which I have maintained against a powerful rival, powerfully supported. Attempts were made, as I thought malignantly, to take advantage of an indiscretion to persuade the friends whose subscription upheld my paper, and the higher Authorities who can crush me and my family at pleasure, that the *Hurkaru* should be put down as a fomenter of mutiny and sedition. I could not sit down patiently I confess, under such false and injurious imputations, nor view calmly the dangers with which I was threatened, or the motives of those who were endeavouring to injure me.

Under such circumstances and feelings a man does not always defend himself temperately or judiciously; but I trust, after this candid explanation of my situation, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will at least give me credit for being wholly innocent in intention of any such criminality as that which has been so freely imputed to me.

I have the honor to be, &c.
SAMUEL SMITH,
Proprietor and Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

It will be seen by our reply that we were desirous to conciliate his Lordship's good opinion of our motives for the sake of the cause in which we labor, but as no notice has been taken of our explanation, we presume we have failed in our expectation:—we regret this exceedingly because we had wished to have been allowed to consider the Head of the Army, now about to quit India, as the chief and best supporter of the claims of its officers to the restitution of that portion of their allowances of which they have been most unjustly deprived.

We have only now to hope that the army will not fail to weigh, well and promptly, the proper course to be pursued and the support necessary to ensure success in their endeavours to regain that which they have lost; to be temperate in the discussion of their grievances IN INDIA, where they can have little hope of success; and to endeavour to protect and advance their interests AT HOME, where they may confidently anticipate that their greivances will be redressed by the Board of control, should the Court of Directors remain deaf to the voice of Justice and Humanity.

* The Editor (Mr. Sutherland) and my brother Mr. R. B. Smith were both wrecked and, I *then* thought, lost in the unfortunate Brig *Louisa*.—S. S.

Second Calcutta Lottery of 1829.

Sixth Day's Drawing, Tuesday, the 18th August, 1829.

PRIZES.

No. 3444 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 615 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2359 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 448 3318 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2992 2926 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Seventh Day's Drawing, Thursday, the 20th August, 1829.

PRIZES.

No. 2859 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1437 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees,
No. 1057 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2489 483 Prize of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

China.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The long continued deplorable state of our Cotton market, has produced a very sensible effect on the maritime commerce of Bombay.

The advices lately received from that quarter are all of a desponding cast; they relate that many of the Ships are likely to be laid up for the season, whilst others have been sent to the coast and Calcutta in search of employment, in preference to being engaged in what may be termed their natural occupation, as carriers of the great Staple to China. Under the depression of low freight and the prospect of a depreciation in the value of Cotton in this market, the Shipowner and the merchant are exposed to equal sufferings.

The reduced rate of freight to England had induced many to direct their speculations to that quarter, which had contributed in a certain degree to maintain the price of Cotton, in conjunction with the backwardness of the crop, the quality of which however is reported to be very good.

It was supposed that not more than 80 to 90,000 bales could be sent from that Presidency this season, whilst the supply for this market from Bengal, will not exceed the 36,000 bales which the Company had engaged for their own six Ships, as no private adventures were likely to be entered into.

The parcels by the Sulimany and Cornwallis have been sold at prices according to their respective qualities from Taels 8. 3 to 9 3 per Pecul, which is a slight improvement upon previous sales some of the parcels being of a very inferior quality.

With the arrivals from Calcutta our Opium market has been daily improving, and a very material degree of spirit has prevailed since our last, both in cash and time sales, of the Bengal and Malwa drug. In all this activity however, Turkey has remained stationary.

The Discrepancy in the relative value of the average sale prices of Patna and Benares in this month arises from a considerable proportion of the old Patna being included in it, which sold at from 50 a 60 § above the new Drug.

A few parcels of Mother Cloves have been imported which have sold for § 80 per pecul, but the demand is very limited for this description of Spice, and a similar price could only be obtained for a small quantity,

Sycee continues high—No new Dollars in the place,—Gold 25½.

A parcel of South American Copper lately arrived, has been sold at § 25½ per Pecul at Lintin.

The new Deputy Governor of Canton, LOO, has issued a proclamation addressed to all shopmen, who deal in the necessaries of life, intended to prevent his own people from defrauding the shopmen, and the shopmen from annoying him. LOO'S document is headed by a long list of titles, which designate him "a Guardian of the Heir-apparent; a Personage of the first rank; a Member of the Examiners' Court; a Censor of the Throne; a Leader of Armies; a Superintendant of Taxes" &c,

He declares himself as naturally economical, and not at all addicted to extravagance; and says that all the rice and fuel, vegetables, oil, and salt, which he requires, is ordered to be brought with ready money, and at the market price. Therefore if any servant or MAI-PAN (Comprador) goes to a Shopman, and using the Deputy Governor's (Foo-yuen's) name endeavours to force a purchase below the market price; or ask for credit; it is allowed to the shopmen to collar any such person, making such an attempt, and forthwith to drag him to the Foo-yuen's Office, who will deliver the offender to the Police to be punished.

A document similar to his is published by all Officers of Government on their first coming to a new station. It is a document intended to be used as the occasion may require, Where is the shopman who for a slight deduction of his price or a small credit, would go to such an extremity with a "Governmental personage," and leave his shop and his trade, to collar and carry the offenders to the Foo-yuen's?

The fore going proclamation is of a piece with the following, lately issued at Macao, by the Haong-shan Magistrate to prevent horse-racing.

"LEU, the Haong-shan Magistrate, promoted ten steps, and marked with approbation ten times, hereby issues a severe interdict. During the first decade of the third moon, being on public business at Macao, I saw with my own eyes, the foreigners on the sands at the Barrier, *running horses for spot*. But there is at that place a road which is a thoroughfare; and it is apprehended that the foot passengers may be injured, which would lead to a disturbance between the flowery Chinese, and barbarous foreigners.

I therefore command the Macao Linguist to convey my orders to the Barbarian Eye, requiring him to prohibit strictly these proceedings.

However, after this it appears the said Barbarians run races, and made sport a second time. This really is most unlike serious business. Nevertheless, excusing what is past, I hereby issue a strict interdict, and order all the barbarians of Macao, to know, that hereafter they must obey the laws and regulations of the Celestial Empire; and must not any more *run races for sport*, at the thoroughfare on the sands, near the Barrier; because it may lead to injuring the foot passengers, and causing a disturbance. After issuing this Proclamation, let every one implicitly, obey. If any presume to oppose he will be seized with rigour, and severely punished. Don't say that you have not been told before hand, *TAOU-KWANG, 9th year, 3rd moon, 25th day*," (28th April.)

Now for the fact. On the 14th of May there WERE Races on the Sands near the Barrier, and the foot passengers were disregarded; but, in the 9th of this CHINESE Proclamation, the Mandarin of Macao himself attended the Races, and brought his Police Runners as if to keep the course—The explanation of this strange conduct is, that the Proclamation was issued to save appearances, and to answer superiors in the event of any accident. And the local Magistrate attended partly from his own easy good-humoured feeling, and willingness to oblige or make seeming friends with foreigners; and partly to shew, in case of any row, to his superiors, how much on the alert he was to keep the peace. Thus the Heang-shan Magistrate, & the Tso-tong, who attended the Races both) of whom probably acted in concert,) were armed with Documents and Actions, in their own defence, which would, in the event of a serious accident, puzzled any Chinese Judge to bring them in guilty of neglecting their duty.

The phrase used, "Running horses for sport,' is intended to throw contempt on the Turf, as having no useful object in view—not being applicable to any useful purpose either in war or in peace.—*Canton Register, June 2d.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 29.

The nomination of the Duke de Laval Montmorency continues to form the subject of conversation in our saloons, and of articles in our journals. No one can discover the motive for this unexpected appointment. Some attribute it to the influence of England and of Austria, who were desirous that no sacrifices should be spared to keep out M. de Chateaubriand from the Administration. If this be the case, the condescension shown on the part of our Government to the Cabinets of other nations will vex and harass the country. France is able, when her rulers will permit her, to free herself from all fettering connexions, and to be herself again. What immense resources is she not possessed of? How much recruited is her strength, and how sound her finances, after a 15 years' peace! It suits the policy of certain continental states, that France should not have a popular government, for they well know what power she would possess with an administration in accordance with the feelings of the nation.

The wish for the dissolution of the present Chamber becomes more general every day. The Court distrusts the Chamber, and the Liberals anticipate, what would infallibly be the case, that a re-election would give them a decided majority. I do not believe that the Ministry will have recourse to this measure of extremity. In the mean time, however, the want of a secure majority places them in a situation of continually increasing embarrassment. Instructed by experience, they were desirous of obtaining again a majority of the right centre; but the event must have shown them how erroneous their calculations have been.

The discussion upon the dotations—or, rather, the pensions of the Peers—has been vexatious both to the Peerage and the Ministry. The law which has been adopted is not the same as was originally presented. The amendments introduced in the committee have made it a new law; and the 127 black balls which it received were a mark of dissapprobation which it perhaps might have escaped, had a majority of nine votes not been obtained for giving a perpetual dotation to the ecclesiastical peers. In England, where the Monarch is the head of the church, it is perhaps necessary that there should exist an ecclesiastical peerage, for the purpose of watching over and protecting the temporal rights of the church, which proceed from the same source as its spiritual power. The case, however, is different with us. The spiritual supremacy exists not in the person of the King, but in that of a foreign Potentate.

It would certainly be an act of injustice to disable any Frenchman who merited to be made a peer from attaining that honour, merely because he might be an ecclesiastic; but it would also be a great error in us to create an ecclesiastical bench, and to give to the clergy a right to what ought only to be considered as a favour, or as recompense given by the Sovereign to such of his subjects as he may conceive worthy to receive it.

The bureau of the Chamber of deputies, which is composed of the President and the Secretaries, possess the privilege of admittance into the Cabinet of the King, for the purpose of laying before him whatever law projects may have been adopted. His Majesty is pleased to converse in a familiar manner with these honourable personages, and his goodness of heart is manifested on such occasions. He often discourses with ability and with impartiality on the events of the month of March, 1815; and, forgetting the misfortunes of his family at that period, he passes an eulogium on the old army, and speaks favourably of the great captain who so often conducted it to victory. Within these few days he has made General LaFayette the subject of conversation, with whom he recollects being upon terms of great intimacy. He stated that at a meeting, of which he was a member, General La Fayette, then young, proposed as a means of safety to the state to convoke an assembly of notables. The meeting was opposed to the proposition, which nevertheless was carried into execution twenty three months afterwards. The King added, that he should feel great pleasure in seeing M. de la Fayette. He considered him an honest man; he might be in error, but he had certainly acted with sincerity during the whole course of his political life, and had always been desirous of saving the life of King Louis XVI.

These particulars have transpired, and have been received by the public with satisfaction, as the person who is the object of them is much esteemed.

The report upon the supplies required to meet the expences of the year 1828 was yesterday made in the Chamber of Deputies. A tone of just severity prevails in this document, and a proposition, which meets with general approbation, is therein made, obliges the late Keeper of the Seal, M. Le Comte de Peyronnet, to refund a sum of 176,000 francs expended beyond the sum for which he received a vote of credit.

I observed that you blame the Chamber for being too rigid on the subject of the departmental law. I conceive you are wrong. How could the committee appointed by the Chamber itself, exclude from all participation in the election of the Administrative Councils of the Departments, 56,000 out of the 88,000 electors, who are the constituents of the Chamber? This was the point of difficulty on which a compromise became impossible. You might perhaps justly censure the committee for want of address in embarrassing themselves with the question of the suppression of the arrondissement councils. My opinion on this point would be conformable with yours, and I should regret very much the error, were I not convinced that the withdrawal of the law, in consequence of the intrigues of the priests and the courtiers, had long before been decided on, and would have taken place, whatever might have been done to prevent it.—*The Times, May 4.*

English Extracts

The Observer.—May 3.

BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES.

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: April 19th, [illegible] countess Dowager of Howth's. Dublin, Viscountess Dungarven. 20th, the Lady of John Turner Esq. Clapham Common, 20th, at Pangbourn, Berks, the Lady of Benjamin B. Williams, Esq. of Tavistock square. 21st, at Burn-breas, near Moffat, the Lady of Captain Charles Hope, R. N. 22d, the lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, 25th, in Bedford-place, the lady of Francis F. Rougemont, Esq. 24th in Chesterfield-place, the lady of John W. Bowden, Esq. 24th, the lady of William Wild, Esq. of Martin's-lane. At Pentre Part, the lady of Sir W. H. Clarke. 27th, at Woodley Lodge, Berks, Mrs. Wheble. At St. Leonard's Cottage, near Exeter, the lady of John Tyrrell, Esq. Barrister. At Ringmore, near Teignmouth, the lady of J. S. Scatcherd, Esq. In Scotland-street, Edinburgh, the lady of William Grant, Esq.

OF DAUGHTERS:—The 19th April, in Kent, the Lady of Robert Fraser, Esq. 15th, in George street, Edinburgh, Mrs. [illegible] 20th, at Dublin, the Lady Georgiana [illegible] 19th, at the Cove of Cork, the Lady [illegible] Berkeley. 18th, at Shanklin Parsonage of Wight, the lady of the Rev. Archd. [illegible] Hill. Mrs. Rogers, of Horton-hall near [illegible] of three daughters; one is since dead, the other two, with the mother, are [illegible] At Stocke, the lady of Major North[illegible] Lady of Captain Wm. Cruikshank, Hon. East India Company's Service. At Calwich Abbey, Staffordshire, the lady of Bernard Granville, Esq. At Horton, the Lady of Wm. Wilson Yeates, Esq. At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, the lady of Sebastian Smith, Esq. At Chilton, the lady of Sir E. Poore, Bart. At Brompton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Digbowe.

MARRIED—21st April, at High Clere, the Rev. J. C. Stapleton, to Lady H. E. Herbert, daughter to the Earl of Carnarvon. 20th, at Holton-Beckering Lincolnshire, J. L. Randell, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey, to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. J. Hale. 21st, at Chalk Kent, Captain Henry Charles Fraser, to Emma Charlotte, daughter of W. A. Dorehill. Esq. 21st, the Hon. and Rev. Charles George Perceval, son of Lord Arden, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Primatt Knapp, Rector of Shenley. 22d at Little Bromley, Essex, J. Porter Humphreys, Esq. to Mary, daughter of B. Carrington, Esq. 23d, Mr. George Courtauld, of Bocking, to Susanna, daughter of John Sewell, Esq. of Halstead, Essex. 22d, at Plymouth, George Hugh Palliser, Esq. to Mary White, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Westropp, R. M. 15th, at St. Clement Danes, James Tomlins, Esq. of Hatton Garden, to Mary Augusta, daughter of the late John C. Coleman, Esq. of Liverpool. 22d, at Pritlewell Church, Essex. Robert Strange, Esq. M. D. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Bebington, 23d, the Rev. William Bury, Rector of Long Stowe, Cambridgeshire, to Julia Ann, daughter of the Rev. T. H. Marshall, Vicar of Pontefract. 23d, at Bury St. Edmunds, George Gregory, M. D. of Weymouth-street, Portland-place, to Frances, daughter of John Le Grice, Esq. of Bury. At Cargilfield near Edinburgh, 24th, William Norris, Esq. Advocate Fiscal of Ceylon, to Fearne, daughter of the late George Kinnear, Esq. of Edinburgh. 23d, at Shenley, George Anderson, Esq. to Susan Anne, eldest daughter of P. Hadow, Esq. of Colney House, Herts. 21st, at Edinburgh Lieut. Gen. Hay, Deputy Governor [illegible] to Mary Elizabeth, daughter [illegible] Dr. Guthrie, of St. Peters-[illegible] 21st, at Edge Hall, near Liver-[illegible]hn, son of Richard Willis, Esq. of [illegible]on, Middlesex, to Betty, daughter of the late J. T. Swainson, Esq. 22d, at Kew, Surrey, George Arbuthnot, Esq. to Augusta, daughter of the late Christopher Papendick, Esq. At Fareham, Hants, Thomas Forbes Kelsall, Esq. to Frances Ann, daughter of the Rev. William Harrison. At St. George's Hanover square, John Longley, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Colonel W. Skyring. 28th, at St. George's Hanover-square, Richard Fairey, of Ratcliffe-highway, to Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hack, Esq. City road. At St. George's Hanover square, Henry Cowd Teed, of Plymouth, Esq. to Maria, daughter of the late Colonel Robertson. At Dalston, John Losh, Esq. of Hawksdale, to Nanny, daughter of the late Captain Ashbridge, of Aldonby, 28th, at St. Mary's Islington, Edward Henry Chapman, Esq. of Highbury Park, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lancelot Haslope, Esq. of Hinbury Lodge, Middlesex.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS at the Gazette Press No. 10 Military Square, by THOMAS RIGBY.